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SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1902.

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fact and grim English brotherhood, fronting their foes with undaunted temper. They are not ashamed to stand battered and bruised before the world. They would be dreadfully ashamed, however, if their hearts had dissipated their courage. And they are never so dangerous to their enemies as when in this plume.

Knowing these national traits of the English people, the wise player of the game of world-politics will be wary of advising his Government to undertake a war based on the belief that the pride of Britain is to be easily lowered these days. England is in a mood to put up the best fight the world ever saw. The unconquerable bulldog spirit of her people is at its height. England is wrong in South Africa, but threats of war are not the devices by which she will be set right.

UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES.

There is a breadth in the purposes of the Carnegie Institution which easily marks it as the most unique educational factor of the world. The plan and scope announced by the incorporators suits the magnitude of the endowment with which the institution starts its work. The simple reading of the ends to which the revenue from the \$10,000,000 is to be put is a stimulus to every lover of education and scientific research.

It must be confessed that the incorporators recognize in the most forcible manner the law of the survival of the fittest. Evidently in deferring to this process of natural selection they expect to bring the greatest good to the greatest number. This is to be done by aiding the universities which promise the best returns to knowledge, by promoting investigation along lines which seem to be the most fruitful of practical results, by increasing the facilities for higher education, and by promptly publishing discoveries.

"To him that hath shall be given," says the Good Book. How well is the biblical axiom illustrated by the purpose designated by the incorporators in the paragraph that reads as follows: "To discover the exceptional man in every department of study, wherever and wherever found, and enable him by financial aid to make the work for which he seems specially designed his life work."

There could be no broader field. A search for men, Diogenes and his lantern are being duplicated in the Twentieth Century by a Scotchman and his money. In truth, the difference between the aims of the great Carnegie Institution and the Stoic may be marked, but the special man with the thought and the desire to be in the front of research will be found to-day. And he will serve good ends.

There is nothing narrow in the purposes of the Washington Institution. The character of the men who have been selected as active trustees is assurance that the highest talent in the nation will be brought to the perfection and execution of plans. St. Louis is honored by the nomination of Mr. Henry Hitchcock on the board. The other members are of the same intellectual caliber and executive ability.

It is hardly correct to say that the idea of Mr. Carnegie in bestowing this latest beneficence is an inspiration. Nevertheless, the firm mind which enabled him to crystallize the vague wishes of educators into a definite purpose is a realization of cherished dreams. Only time will tell of the benefits that may accrue from the endowment. The hopes that may be founded upon the institution are unlimited.

GERMANY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Chancellor von Bismarck's recent assertion in the German Reichstag that the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy was no longer necessary for Germany's safety is of great importance as adding to the proofs already pointing to the likelihood of a new alignment in world-politics.

There is no reason to doubt the correctness of the German Chancellor's belief that his Government is now strong enough to stand alone under all circumstances, and that German policies may best be put into effect with an exclusive regard for Germany's interests. The unification of the German national spirit is now complete. The sea power of Germany is being resolutely increased with the determination that it shall ultimately be of the first class. The German army is probably the most formidable in Europe.

While there is no certainty that the German Government will decline to renew the Triple Alliance for another term, the utterance of the German Chancellor at least makes renewal seem doubtful. The most interesting developments of the immediate future should, therefore, come from Austria and Italy, the less powerful members of the Alliance. Austria unquestionably needs the support of Germany and will doubtless strive to retain it, despite the Magyar jealousy of German influence so unforgivingly manifested in the proceedings of the Vienna Reichsrath. Italy, coquetting with France of late, especially in the matter of the friendly understanding with regard to the Mediterranean question, may be less solicitous for continued alliance with Germany. One of the early developments of the new situation, indeed, may show France and Italy in a common alignment based on community of interests.

The attitude of Italy and Austria with regard to the terms of renewal of the Triple Alliance will probably bring matters to a climax. If any attempt is made to insert fresh conditions in the treaty Germany will probably withdraw and so terminate the Alliance. On the other hand, should the two smaller Powers manifest a suitable appreciation of the value of German friendship, the potent Dreikaiser may remain in force. One thing is certain, European solidarity as to the ultimate outcome of the present situation will increase in intensity until the fate of the Triple Alliance is made clear.

SOUTHWESTERN TRANSPORTATION.

A writer in an Eastern magazine directs attention to the development of the West along lines of transportation. He shows wherein the vast territories along the Missouri River have been made accessible to the consumers of the East by the building of railroads. In retrospect it does seem a long way in civilization since the settler spent six months in making a trip which now occupies half a day. A railroad built on a great deal surer basis than does the first settler.

During the past decade the Southwest has furnished the greatest field for railroad development. Capitalists have not been backward in their work. They have put great populations and maximum productive capabilities in touch with markets. They have ventured much in the belief that ultimate returns would justify the investment.

And what a transformation is coming over the railroad maps of the country south and west of St. Louis! In order to tap rich agricultural regions in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory railroads have cut the country in every direction. They have ad-

vanced with the boomer. They have made the home-lands more valuable by their proximity.

No less so in Texas. That great Commonwealth is checked with roads now being built or to be constructed in the near future. For the last two years Texas has led every State in the number of miles of track laid. Arkansas has profited by the investment of capitalists who anticipate rich returns from the natural resources of the State.

For the next few years, it is not too much to expect that the Southwest will be the center of the growth in population. The railroads have prepared the way for millions of settlers who have been backward in the past because of inadequate transportation facilities. The wealth of the soil will draw the attention of dissatisfied ones. Transportation and settlement will go hand in hand. The advancement in material prosperity and the conveniences of modern life will make the Southwest a rapidly aging section. In ten years, the settler in the Southwest will have the comforts and the air of the traditional oldest native New Englander.

TWO FASCINATING WORLD'S FAIR FEATURES.

No more typical Twentieth Century displays are possible at the World's Fair of 1903 than will be witnessed in the international aerial competition and the complete and comprehensive exhibition of the workings of the wireless telegraph.

In the first, M. Santos-Dumont, the famous Brazilian who has been electrifying Paris with his achievements in a dirigible balloon, will personally participate, and other great scientists will be among his competitors for the \$20,000 prize offered by the World's Fair Company. There is excellent basis for the confident belief that the stimulus of this epochal competition will result in a practical solution of the problem of aerial navigation.

Sigmar Marconi, the distinguished Italian savant who has just succeeded in signaling across the Atlantic with his wireless telegraph apparatus, will furnish the attraction for the second World's Fair display of Twentieth Century marvels. Visitors to the World's Fair will be enabled to study at close range the workings of Marconi's almost miraculous discovery. A more fascinating exhibit is difficult to imagine. To scientist and sight-seer alike such a display will be of the profoundest interest.

The World's Fair management is to be congratulated upon a keen perception of the attractiveness and an equal recognition of the scientific value of these exhibits which has led to their being secured for the World's Fair. The spirit of the Twentieth Century, the century of scientific miracles, will be in evidence in the aerial competition and in the wireless telegraph exhibit. These two features will probably be more widely discussed before, and more vividly remembered after, the opening of the World's Fair than any other of the many marvelous sights of that great international exhibition of the world's progress.

Rudyard Kipling may never take high rank as an academic poet, but as a political singer of tremendous influence he occupies a unique position. His latest rhymed budget of unpleasant truths for the British Government and people is a masterpiece for boldness and shrewd surgery in song. The resultant benefit to the English depends upon the common sense with which they receive and consider the Kipling record.

If the truth shall develop that the venerable Chancellor Bismarck, in addition to winning a wife who is young and beautiful, has also won her just as she is about to become a millionairess, The French will live in social history as the luckiest of Bonapartes. His good fortune will also strengthen the supposition that a soul prone to laughter is favored of the gods.

RECENT COMMENT.

Is This the Destiny of Legislation?

Win White in Empress (Kansas City).

It is admitted that corporations have rights which individuals are denied. Scarcely people no longer great excited over the fact that corporations help to shape legislation; the only thing that some people exercise themselves about is to see that the part taken by corporate influence is not unfairly taken nor for unfair measures. Corporations no longer influence legislation corruptly. They do it by the exercise of mere gratitude. The railroad, the insurance company, the stock yards, the packhouse and the business concerns of the State Central committee of both parties. When a bill is introduced which threatens to curtail any of these corporations, the chairman of the party in power or his "best friend" sees to it that the bill is killed. This has happened a dozen times in Kansas. It will happen thousands of times before the custom grows stale and drops into disuse. It is not necessarily illegal nor is it an unjust nor vicious practice. The ordinary course of party politics. The law of trade will take care of the profits of corporations ultimately, and legislation unfriendly to recently informed legislators would not only curtail capital but throw labor out of employment. Dealing with intricate financial and industrial problems requires a technical knowledge and an acumen not possessed by the average man, and hence not reflected in the average legislative majority.

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Chicago, March 1, 1890.

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My dear son, I want to be nice and mellow with the trade, but always remember that mellowness carried too far becomes rotundness. You can say a word with a cheap cigar and some with a cheap compliment, and there's no objection to giving a man what he likes, though I never knew smoking to do anything good except a ham, or flattery to help any one except to make a fool of himself.

Real buyers ain't interested in much besides your goods and your prices. Never run down your competitors' brand to them, and never let them run down yours. Don't get on your knees for business, but don't hold your nose so high in the air that you can't see the ground under your feet.

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